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ESTABLISHED 1857

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日六十月六年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1922.

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號八月八年一十國民華中

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 80 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
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all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
and not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques, or Comprovises Order represent-
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN
IN HONGKONG.
REPORT FOR 1921.

The Report begins by a reference to the resignation of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. John Johnston on leaving the Colony. "Mr. Bowley," it says, "was one of the oldest members of the Committee, at one time actually being Secretary. His help and advice were of the greatest assistance to us, and no matter how small was beneath his careful attention. Mr. Johnston was only a member for a comparatively short time, yet he proved himself extremely sympathetic towards the work of the Society and just before he left gave, in company with our Treasurer, certain negotiations with regard to a site on the Praya East Reclamation. Our most grateful thanks with every good wish for the future go to both these gentlemen."

The Hon. Messrs. A. O. Lang, T. L. Perkins, and A. G. Stephen, and Mr. D. G. M. Bernart have kindly consented to serve as members of the committee.

In December, Mr. G. H. Sellwood, late Sergeant, and Wiltshire Regiment, was appointed Manager of the Institute. It is mentioned with regret that the late manager, Mr. R. W. Bristow, died after a short illness a few months after leaving the Institute.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
In addition to the furnishing of the Chapel, which was finally completed during the early part of the year, several improvements of varying importance have been made throughout the building which are described in the Report.

The average number of beds taken each night was about the same as in 1920, approximately 40.

CHURCH SERVICES.
Now that we have a properly equipped Chapel in the Institute, we are proud that anyone who likes should attend the Services. The hour however at which the evening service is held is inconvenient for most shore folk, being arranged to suit seafarers. In this port most of the ships have their evening meal about 6 p.m. This means that the *Dayspring* cannot start on her round much before 6.30 p.m. and by the time the various ships from which intending worshippers are expected have been visited it is about 8 p.m. before we can start the service. The service is always followed by about an hour's music and refreshment, and the congregation is then put back on board its respective ships, leaving the Institute at 10 p.m.

The average attendance is about 25, though it varies greatly from Sunday to Sunday, the number of ships in port with large crews, or many officers, the weather conditions, and so on, being responsible for this.

MOTOR LAUNCH "DAYSPRING."
This now well-known little vessel has throughout the year been very busy, as is her normal state. Ship-visiting every morning of the week except Monday, with picnics and expeditions, on occasional afternoons, and at work in the cooler weather one or two evenings collecting congregations and audiences for services and concerts, it is not surprising that she has called to mind many times a certain sentence from the "Benedictus."

The bathing outings were not so many as in previous years, owing to the tennis parties and "At Homes" shore, which filled up at least one and often two afternoons in the week. Several ladies joined us for the launch outings at which they acted as hostesses, a most welcome innovation, which we regret cannot take place more frequently, not because of the place more coming forward, for there are we are thankful to say plenty of them, but because so many of our picnics are arranged at a few moments' notice when it is impossible to invite anyone from ashore. For instance on one of the ships some one will say, "Well Padre, what about a bathe this afternoon?"

Times are at once if possible fixed, and away goes the launch to invite other ships' officers or men to the picnic, finally bringing up at the Seamen's Institute about 12.45 when the Institute Staff get busy cutting sandwiches and preparing the tea, (this by the way in addition to serving tiffin to boarders.) The launch is away again by 2 o'clock collecting the party, to restore them to their respective ships about 8 o'clock, and in ships if evening meal is served, and in ships if you miss the right time for that, there is little likelihood of your being able to raise any supper and the early return. Thus it will be seen that it is not always possible to give notice of picnics to shore friends.

SOCIAL WORK ASHORE.
We are glad to be able to report that through the agency of the Ladies' Entertainment Committee, Tennis Parties and "At Homes" continued all through the year, except when bad weather upset arrangements. A healthy and sure sign of the popularity of these kind acts of hospitality is the number of times which officers arriving in port have rung up to ask, "Is there any tennis?" "At Home" this afternoon?" Frequently too we hear it said, "Isn't it rotten luck! We expected to be in by Thursday morning and hoped to be able to come off for tennis, but we ran into fog, (or bad weather, or were delayed at the last port or some thing) and so could not get in till too late." It has happened that occasionally when a number of guests has been expected only a very few have eventually come, much to the disappointment of the hostess. It has been no less a disappointment to us, but, ship life in a port such as this is necessarily, rather uncertain, and a slight accident or a sudden order from the agent's office may alter plans for every one, and it is not easy to get substitutes at a moment's notice. All the same, our apologies are due to those kind friends who on occasion prepared for many and in the end had few guests arrive.

The deep gratitude of all concerned is due to those ladies who visited officers in hospital, and invited them when convalescent to their homes. Motor-cars have also been lent to convalescents, and our regret is that it has not been possible for patients to make more use of or take advantage of such kindness. While we deal with this aspect of the work, we should like to say how we, both Mission Staff and officers, sympathise with Mrs. W. G. Lay. In Mr. Lay we lost a very true friend who in spite of his own ill-health was always ready and eager to do what he could to enable seafarers to have happy memories of Hongkong. Mrs. Lay's visits to hospital were always very greatly appreciated, and we hope that on her return she may be able to lend a hand again.

Mrs. Edkins at first acted as Secretary for the Social Entertainment Committee, but after giving the scheme a good start resigned the post to Mrs. Wakeman. We are extremely grateful to both of these ladies for all the really hard work which they carried out. The Victoria Diocesan Association has also helped splendidly by keeping us supplied with literature for distribution.

FINANCE.
Though in the Current Account we finished the year with a good balance in hand, in reality the annual financial position of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong is gone too strong. In order to raise the necessary amount to pay to the Government our share towards the Praya East Reclamation, we have had to mortgage the present Institute, and the payment of the interest on this will be an extra expense which we shall have to meet. While, of course, we hope eventually to come out easily on the right side, yet we have to keep in view probable future expenses in the way of building, and we desire to be able to transfer from time to time sums of money from the Current Account to the Reclamation Fund or No. 2 Account, and so during the next few years accumulate at least something towards the final expenses of the New Institute. At the same time the work with all its necessary expenditure will be proceeding and we hope progress will be made and the question of an Assistant Chaplain will have to be settled, as his stipend will have to be paid out of local funds. It will be seen from this that we badly need all the help that we can get.

We are extremely grateful to all subscribers and donors for help given in the past and especially during the past year. Mr. G. M. Dodwell, our Treasurer, put in much good and effective work in raising subscriptions, which are about £1,700 in advance of subscriptions made in the previous years.

Sir Newton Stubb on leaving the Colony gave us a most generous help on the Hongkong Football Association and the "Pharos" of H.M.S. *Titan* and also again figure on our list of donors. Capt. E. R. C. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., R.N., has kindly undertaken to raise on our behalf the magnificent sum of \$1,000, which over half has already been paid over to us. This gift is all the more generous because he has already sent \$500 to the Headquarters Fund of our Society in London. Such help willingly offered by one who had had so much and so varied experience of seafarers in all sorts of hard places comes as a tremendous encouragement to us in our work.

No special appeal was made last year though we did intend to pay the stipend of an Assistant Chaplain. However after careful consideration it was felt wiser to wait until things generally had reached a more settled state.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION.
Towards the end of the year the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong entered into an agreement with the Colonial Government to contribute towards the cost of the Reclamation upon the terms subject to the conditions of the Praya East Reclamation Ordinance of 1921. The lot we have in view at the completion of the work of reclamation is excellent, and if we finally decide to build on it, we shall have room for a better Institute than the present one. The final decision will be made later on when the harbour and future arrangement will be known. Meanwhile the Committee feel that under the circumstances we are extremely fortunate in acquiring such a good site.

STATISTICS.
Approximate Summary of work accomplished by agents and representatives of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong during 1921.

Visits to ships of all sorts	2000
Visits to hospitals	54
Services held ashore	15
Services held in Institute	54
Occasional Services, etc., ashore	12
Holy Communion held ashore	3
Holy Communion on shore	9
Social entertainments, picnics, tennis parties, etc.	96
Attendances at H.M.S. ships, ashore, mostly in H.M.S. <i>Curlew</i>	2089
Attendances at services in Institute	1273
Attendances at occasional services ashore	242
Attendances at Holy Communion ashore	12
Attendances at Holy Communion ashore	34
Attendances at Social Functions	1410

In addition the Chaplain was able to render various assistance to the local clergy, and also was again privileged to act as Chaplain to H.M.S. *Curlew* during April and May when by courtesy of the Captain and Officers he took his convalescent leave in that ship in Japanese and Northern waters. During the absence of the Chaplain R.N. Yard he was also responsible for the services, etc., conducted by him.

The Chaplain expresses his most grateful thanks to many helpers. H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubb for their sympathetic and practical help, and concludes his report by asking for more regular subscriptions and a good supply of books, magazines and papers for distribution amongst the crews of ships, lighthouse keepers, etc.

"DEBTORS."

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. E. Copley Moyle, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, preached the following sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday morning:—

"Brethren, we are debtors."—Rom. VIII. 12.

No one likes being in debt. But St. Paul tells us we are all debtors. First and foremost and most often forgotten, we owe a debt to God. God has created and redeemed us. He has put us in a beautiful world and given us a healthy body and a mind capable of great development, and a spirit that can hold communion with Him, and He expects us to honour and obey Him. He has hidden us worship Him. "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God." No one can neglect public worship without dishonouring God, and those who dishonour God cannot expect to be honoured by Him for He has said, "Them that honour me, I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." God has given us the capacity for fellowship with Himself. It is the highest gift that man has received. It is capable of development now, and if neglected it is lost. It is a permanent gift, one which death itself cannot take from us, but one which we can lose through our carelessness. If we do not think of God and do not worship Him, He will gradually become of less and less consequence in our lives, and our spiritual life will become atrophied and dead. We may have gained the whole world, but we may have lost our soul, and what good can the world do us when we have to leave it and all its gifts behind us and go out into the next world leaving even our body, which now occupies so much of our thought and care, behind us in this world? Thought and care, behind us in this world? Thought and care, behind us in this world?

God is not an importunate creditor. He is not always sending in His bill, if we wish to forget our debt to Him, it sometimes seems as though He will allow us to do so. Let us then remember that we are debtors to God. St. Paul used to speak of Himself as "the bondsman of Jesus Christ." If we have somewhat of the same spirit we shall be anxious to discharge our debt to God by setting His honour and glory as the first aim and object of our lives.

But God is not our only creditor, though He is the chief one. We are debtors to the past. Thinking merely of material things, what a debt we owe to those who have lived before us. Here in this place we are reminded of the obligations we are under to those sturdy pioneers of 50 years ago who added this Colony to the British Dominions and began to transform it from a barren and treeless and almost uninhabited wilderness to the crowded centre of world trade which it is to-day.

And those early pioneers were not forgetful of the debt they owed to God. Soon after this island was taken a large market was erected to serve as a church on ground close to the site of this Cathedral, and within a few years of those pioneers landing here, when it seemed likely that this would be a permanent British settlement, the nave of this building was erected, and some twenty years later the chancel was added. And so to-day we are able to worship God in this fine and dignified building. We are indeed debtors to those who have gone before us, from whom we have inherited the vast empire which they built up at the cost of much effort and hardship.

The very fact of our being citizens of so great an Empire makes us debtors to the world to-day. There have been many Empires in the world from the days of Egypt and Babylon and Persia and Rome down to Spain and the Empire of Napoleon. Empires which have waxed great and powerful and ruled over subject people, and have at last fallen and been succeeded by the people they had ruled. Will it be the same with our Empire? That depends upon us to-day. We need now magnifying glass to see the signs of hatred for our rule amongst many of the peoples over whom we rule to-day. Whether that hatred, is fanned to a flame which shall burn up the British Empire, or whether it is changed to an enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire depends on us to-day. It behoves us to see that we understand and act upon the principles for which our Empire stands.

"These principles," to quote the words of Professor Gilbert Murray "are not unknown things. They have been laid down by the great men of the last century by Cobden and Macaulay and John Stuart Mill, even to a great extent by Lord Salisbury and Gladstone. We hold our Empire as a trust for the governed, not as an estate to be exploited. We govern backward races that they may be able to govern themselves; we do not hold them down for our profit, above all in our Government and our administration of justice, we try to act without fear or favour, treating the poor man with as much respect as the rich man, the coloured man as the white, the alien as the Englishman. We have had the principles laid down again and again; they are all embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations." If we are true to those principles there is no reason why the Empire should not become a great federation of nations making for justice and righteousness and the peace of the world, and the promotion of true religion. Only we have to learn that as a wise parent, having given his child a good training, leaves him at liberty to choose his own way in the world, so a ruling nation having trained and educated the subject nations can look with pleasure upon the day when they become able to rule themselves.

Some fifty years ago it was generally taken for granted that as the British Colonies in Africa and Australia and Canada became stronger they would leave the British Empire, but a wise liberty has made them enthusiastic members of the

Empire, and if this generation of statesmen has wisdom there is no reason why India and other parts of the Empire may not take their places as self-governing countries within the Empire. I believe that there is a great work in the world for the British Empire yet to do, but it can only be done if all of us, from the least to the greatest, are true to those principles for which our Empire stands.

There can be nothing more disastrous for the world than the accentuation of racial divisions, and the British Empire has had some success in binding together men of various races. I shall never forget many years ago in Paris meeting a gentleman whose skin was as black as coal, a man of good education, and if I remember aright a member of the English Bar, who proudly informed me that he was a British subject.

But we must remember that the position of a ruling race brings responsibility. No man is fit to belong to a ruling race who has bad manners. That is why the most successful administrators have been real Christians. A real Christian must have good manners because he believes in the value which God sets upon every human soul. And so he cannot despise or speak contemptuously of anyone. These people who have had bad manners to speak contemptuously of other races and nations ought not to be allowed to leave their own country, they cannot do so much harm there as they do when they come abroad.

The future of our Empire depends as much on the conduct of British people abroad as on the wisdom of our statesmen. It is here that you and I have a debt to discharge to the people amongst whom we dwell. I think we shall do well to ask ourselves sometimes, whether by our words and actions we are winning the respect and even the affection of the Chinese with whom we come in contact or whether we are making the British name to be hated. There are British people who are doing so, who adopt a bullying and contemptuous manner, to people of other races, and it is to them that we owe the spirit of hatred which is so manifest against our Empire to-day. It is the mission of our Empire to educate and elevate the subject nations, but we must never forget that when they have been educated and elevated the ideal of our Empire is, in the words of the late Cecil Rhodes, "equal rights for all civilised men." We must remember that ideal. The debt which we owe to the past we must pay to the present and to the future. As we have entered into the labours of other men, we must work that hereafter other men shall enter into the results of our labours.

Brethren, we are debtors. Debtors to God, who has made us; debtors to those who have been before us, debtors to the present generation, and debtors to the generations that are to be. Let us do our best to discharge those debts.

JOSSMEN OUT ON STRIKE.
RELATIONS WITH THE FORTUNE TELLERS.

In these days, strikes are a commonplace of Chinese labour, but there is nothing commonplace, remarks the *N.C. Daily News*, in the latest addition to the number, viz., a strike by Taoist priests. We learn from the Chinese press that a number of priests are up in arms against their employers, the blind fortune tellers, who have steadily refused to grant the jossmen's demands for more pay.

Apparently, fortune tellers and jossmen work in close co-operation, each fortune teller employing a number of priests to whom clients are sent after the fortune teller has consulted the oracle on their behalf. It is then customary to hold a service, and the tariff for ceremonies lasting from five to eight hours is fixed at from 35 to 40 cents. This is paid to them by the fortune teller, but the priests have at last arrived at the conclusion that the division of spoils is unfair. Hence the demand, refusal to comply, and the unique strike.

The opposing parties have just held a meeting. Neither side gave way, and the priests are reported to have retired from the conference, determined to organize for a fight. The fortune tellers will doubtless prove masters of the situation.

GOLF AMONG THE GRAVES.
A recent visitor to Mukden who was there also a guest at the local Golf Club, writes to the *N.C. Daily News*: "Having been handed a copy of the 'Local By-Laws,' I was not a little astonished and amused to read the following unique paragraphs:—

1. Graves in course of construction, and open coffins shall be regarded as ground under repair. Old grave-pits are not covered by this 'By-law.'

2. Graves and ditches surrounding graves are not bunkers. A ball may, etc.

The explanation is that the golf holes are located in the extensive cemetery of the city and curious to say its inhabitants, and their spirits appear to have no objection at all.

When in doubt about your eyes or your glasses.

Consult
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

1297

THE DISASTER IN SWATOW.

28,000 BODIES ALREADY RECOVERED.

All news received from Swatow goes to confirm the first reports of the extent of the disaster caused by the typhoon. Swatow is situated in the delta of the river Han, six miles from its mouth; the town is built on low ground on the northern bank and the country for miles around is an alluvial plain. The tidal wave which followed the centre of the typhoon had full scope to do its worst and it has not yet been discovered how far inland it went. It is not easy to realise what an enormous, far-spreading flood was the tidal wave. The vortex which drew up the waters of the ocean into the wave measured many miles across, for it took an hour for the two opposite margins of the typhoon to pass a given spot.

A VILLAGE SWEEPED AWAY.

The village of Ngai Sha, near Swatow, which contained about 10,000 inhabitants, was flooded by the tidal wave and it is believed that most, if not all, of its inhabitants are drowned. Many other villages must have shared the same fate, so that the death toll is quite incalculable. Nor can the extent to which the whole district has been devastated be fully apprehended as yet. When a sea of muddy salt water passes over a countryside it may render it infertile, besides making all the well water undrinkable. Then, as to Swatow itself, this tidal wave penetrated to all godowns that escaped demolition saturated and ruined food supplies and goods stored there; it saturated the contents of every Chinese shop and, on receding, it left a coating of slime over everything. The plight of the district is pitiable indeed.

The higher land on the opposite bank of the river—where most of the European houses are—got off more lightly in the first part of the typhoon, when the wind blew in that direction. No loss of life has been reported amongst the European community.

The typhoon shelters for small craft proved unable to give protection against the fury of the storm but, in the opinion of mariners with long experience of the China Seas, this typhoon was far worse than the one which struck Hongkong so disastrously in 1906 and worse than anything "old China hands" can recall in thirty years. The small boats in the typhoon refuges were smashed to pieces against one another or were carried over against the shelter and went careering over what had been the countryside.

NO SHIPPING BUSINESS POSSIBLE.

Ships arriving in Swatow since the typhoon have had to bring their cargoes away intact, nor can they add to them from Swatow godowns. They can only take on board passengers who are ready enough to leave a city of the dead. The few remaining boats are plying at high prices but no one goes ashore from steamers who is not obliged to, for the stretch of dead bodies is now unbearable. Disease as well as famine, now threatens the unhappy remnant of the population. If it were possible, rebuilding the city on another and preferably higher site would be an easier and safer task than reconstructing on the present one.

RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS.

Last night a circular letter was issued by the Hongkong Branch of the Swatow Chamber of Commerce. Following is a translation:—

As the result of the typhoon, the loss of life and damage to property at Swatow and the surrounding districts is enormous.

Arrivals from the stricken area state that 28,000 bodies of victims have already been recovered. The Benevolent Societies are endeavouring to give them a decent burial, but owing to the scarcity of coffins many have been interred in gunny-bags or mattresses, and the pitiful scenes can better be imagined than described.

Individual members of this Chamber have already subscribed a sum of \$25,000 for immediate relief, but owing to the destruction of food supplies at Swatow this will only partially relieve the prevailing distress. It is hoped that both Chinese and foreign firms, and also private individuals, will contribute. A relief committee has been appointed to interview business firms, but in the meantime subscriptions may be forwarded to the Swatow Chamber of Commerce, 29, Connaught Road West. All subscriptions will be published in the local Press.

The Chamber desires to express its gratitude to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, agents for the *Luhan Maru*, who delayed that vessel in order that 1,000 piculs of rice purchased with earlier subscriptions could be shipped to Swatow.

The area affected by the typhoon includes Chiu-chow-fu, Swatow, Chiu On, Ching Hoi, Yau Ping and O Tau. The villages along the coast being the worst sufferers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GOLF.

BANK HOLIDAY MEETING AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The annual August bank holiday competition meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held on the Happy Valley Course on Sunday and yesterday. Last year the competitions were confined to one day's meeting but owing to the crowded nature of the programme it was decided to have a two days' meeting this year. Despite the inclemency of the weather during the previous week the turf was in excellent condition; this was mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the Ground Committee and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Crawford Morgan) who devoted quite a lot of time and energy in getting the ground into a playable condition.

HAPPY VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sunday was devoted to the Happy Valley Championship and the Ladies' Medal Competition. There were seven competitors in the Championship, over 30 holes, which was won by Mr. H. R. Buckland who played very steady golf throughout the day. At the end of the first nine holes a close finish was anticipated. Mr. J. E. Ross was the first player in and he returned a score of 11 for nine holes. Mr. Buckland and Mr. Melville Smith followed shortly afterwards with a score of 40 each. Mr. Buckland was the only player to improve his score on the second nine holes, finishing with a score of 73 for 18 holes on the morning's play. In the afternoon he returned a score of 84 for 18 holes, with Mr. Melville Smith second with a score of 85.

The result of the competition was as follows:—

Mr. H. R. Buckland.. 78, 84; total 162.
Mr. Melville Smith.. 85, 85; total 170.

LADIES' MEDAL PLAY.

There was keen competition in the Ladies' Medal Competition (nine holes) which was won by Mrs. Crawford Morgan. There was only a difference of one stroke between each of the first three players. The results were:—

Mrs. Crawford Morgan..... 56
Mrs. Bean..... 57
Mrs. Milne..... 58

THE MEN'S BOOBY COMPETITION.

This competition was played off yesterday. The play was for 18 holes against bogey. Mr. Keith Valentine was the winner with 5 up and Mr. Melville Smith came second with 2 up.

THE MIXED FOURSOMES.

The play for this competition was for nine holes medal play, less half the combined handicaps. The winners were:—
Mr. O. J. L. Murray with a score of 34 minus 20 = 14.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The qualifying round for the Captain's Cup was played off during the week-end, Mr. J. Rodger being the winner with 53-7-75. Mr. Rodger's performance was a very steady one.

THE LONG DRIVE.

Mrs. Holland won the ladies competition and Mr. H. R. Buckland the Men's competition. Mr. Buckland's drive measured 218 yards.

APPROACHING AND PUTTING.

The Ladies section of this competition was won by Mrs. Crawford Morgan with a score of 11 after a tie with Mrs. Redmond.

The men's competition was won by Mr. Crawford Morgan with a score of seven. At the conclusion of the competition the prizes were presented to the winning members by Mrs. Melville Smith. Cheers were accorded to Mrs. Melville Smith and to Mr. Crawford Morgan, which concluded one of the most enjoyable meetings of the Club.

A FORTUNATE SKIPPER.

WEATHERED TWO TYPHOONS IN 10 DAYS.

Yesterday morning, Messrs. Lapicque & Co. (owners of the *Marty* line of steamers) received a brief letter from the Captain of the *Sung Ma*, stating that his vessel had come safely through the typhoon, having passed the Wednesday night at anchor in Swatow. Captain Mathis, the writer of the letter, considers himself very fortunate. During the past ten days his vessel has weathered two typhoons successfully; the first was encountered off Hainan Island, where the *Sung Ma* received a severe buffeting and was finally compelled to seek refuge in Sai Bay. Continuing her journey north, she arrived at Swatow last Wednesday morning. Here she experienced great difficulty in entering the harbour. A vessel of deep draft and heavily laden, it had been previously stated by Swatow pilots that she was unsafe to cross the shallow harbour bar. On arrival outside the bar heavy seas were running and there were no pilots to take the steamer in. The Captain, despite the fact that it was his first trip to that port, noting the thickening weather and the increasing gales, decided to choose the lesser of two evils, and to take the vessel over the bar himself. In this he succeeded—a feat upon which he is to be congratulated. Once inside the harbour everything was damaged and the vessel made snug. Her damage is but slight; a few broken spars and torn screens were to be seen on the ship after the storm of the night had passed.

The *Sung Ma* was formerly a German-owned vessel, belonging to the Woomoon Line and trading on the East Coast of Africa. Her former name was *Tekla Buhler*. Her gross tonnage is 2,340 tons.

A BANK "HOLIDAY" AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ONE HUNDRED CASES BETWEEN THE TWO COURTS.

POLICE COURT REFORM: RESERVED SEATS FOR DEFENDANTS.

The Magistracy was one of the places where "the holiday spirit" did not prevail, yesterday.

"The manslaughter case was to be heard at twelve o'clock," remarked an Inspector to Mr. Lindell just before the trial. "I reminded your Worship that it was Bank holiday when you fixed the date."

"I know," replied the Magistrate, ruefully, "but who expected that there would be 100 cases between the two Courts?"

For so it was. Both Courts were full to overflowing when the proceedings began at 10 o'clock and the atmosphere was calculated to stifle the proverbial black.

"Everyone who can't find a seat must leave the court," announced Mr. Hamilton, in the small Court, when he had taken his seat which afforded an excellent view of a sort of football scrum in the doorway. "I will not have that crowd round the door. Turn them all out! If they are defendants they must wait outside."

This instruction led to the difficulty that cases had to be called both inside and outside the Court, and later the Magistrate hinted that he intends to arrange for reserved seats for defendants in his Court so that the idle and curious public do not crowd out those who have not only a right but a duty to be there.

The daily round and common task then began. First case dull and futile—a story of a man who could not persuade a constable to arrest his enemy so threw a stone and got arrested himself.

SUPPLYING GOODS FOR NOTHING.

Greatly agitated youth now comes forward. He is alleged to have worked a fraud on the Wing On Company by chopping invoices made out in favour of an accomplice as "paid," so that the Company actually sent its own goods away, through its despatch department, without having received anything for them. Mr. H. L. Denny's hints that this case will not be easy to prove and a date is fixed for hearing. The young man, after a night or two, in the cells, is most anxious for bail and greatly relieved to learn that he can have it for \$150 cash deposit.

REFLECTION ON A CONSTABLE.

An Indian constable steps jauntily into the witness box to swear away someone's liberty but soon looks like losing his own. He has charged a Chinese shopkeeper with having stolen a curved water pipe used in filling waterpots, but the defendant has two witnesses prepared to say that the policeman got someone to hold the defendant and then himself wrenched the pipe away. The Magistrate orders inquiries to be made and the constable to be charged if he needs be.

TWO STRINGS TO THE BOW.

A man charged with stealing engine castings from Green Island Cement Works says he bought them from two young boys. The law has a method of anticipating this defence; there is an alternative charge of "receiving, well knowing the same to have been stolen." Defendant is sent to prison for two months on this charge and told he should not buy such things from young boys.

A NEW SPORT: BATHING-CUM-TOBAGGAN.

The police have received a complaint that certain Chinese boys and men have discovered a diversion which they practice near St. Joseph's Church, disturbing the services there. They combine bathing and tobogganing by sliding down the nullah that flows under Kennedy Road. They do this stark naked; for the green fungus has made the channel fairly smooth. Not all of them are young boys, either.

"Most unusual for Chinese of this age to do such a thing," remarks the Magistrate, surveying the defendant, a Chinese bricklayer, aged about 25 years.

"I have seen them up to 30 years of age," replies Inspector Macdonald, "sliding down there like a lot of children."

Found \$4, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

THE WATER QUEUES.

A neat little woman next steps forward to allege that a burly hawker assaulted her because she would not let him draw water from the street tap out of his turn. "We had been there a long time and he had only just come up," she adds, and shows a bruise on her arm.

"She struck me first," says the hawker.

"Oh yes, a little woman like this is going to hit a great hulking man like you," retorts the Magistrate. "You are the sort of bully who makes all the trouble in this street water drawing. I am going to make an example of you."

There are many ways of earning a living. A man charged with unlicensed hawking says he was not hawking; his mission in life is to take round little packets of pepper to street sellers of roast meat. The bottom of the social scale is difficult to find amongst the Chinese. This man appeared to be a hawker to hawkers. A legal conundrum arises when the man says he delivered the parcels of pepper for his master and the money was collected later.

"I doubt if he needs a licence," says the Magistrate, dubiously. "If he does, so does the man who brings the newspaper."

However, a witness says he saw four cents collected from a customer, so there is a fine to pay.

THE HUMAN KALEIDOSCOPE.

A small boy, with no father or mother, who "just lives in the street," and another who has robbed a fellow denizen of the street of his only covering, both go to the Reformatory.

An elderly Chinese from America, returning to Hongkong with an implement of his trade—a butcher's knife, made by Ward of Sheffield—has to pay \$50 because the law chooses to regard the knife as a dagger.

OBSTACLES TO SPEED.

A purse-snatcher is charged. "Where, when, and how did it happen," asks the Magistrate comprehensively by way of giving the complainant his head. But it is no use; the witness has scarcely started when the Interpreter stops him, unable, apparently, to remember more than three words at a time. The Court gets the story, translated, bit by bit, like this: "At 6.30"—"last night"—"I was out for a walk"—"when this man"—"suddenly thrust his hand"—"into my breast pocket."

"Why don't you have your pockets inside?" inquires the Magistrate, putting a question that must have occurred to many people. The defendant looks surprised; it has never occurred to him to depart from immemorial custom.

"You are asking for trouble, you people who walk about in coats like these," says the Magistrate, full, this morning, of reforming zeal.

"I was running to catch a tram," the defendant avers, when his turn comes to speak.

"I took the notes from his girdle," the defendant avers.

"You had time to do that?"

defendant. But it won't do; three months' imprisonment is the sentence.

A BROKEN HEAD.

We are now to learn what is the plaint of an old gentleman in a long coat who had been sitting at the back of the Court all the morning—his head swathed in bandages. It seems that the politeness which is said to enable the Chinese to live at close quarters in peace has been missing for once. The trouble arose merely over a question whether one neighbour had left sufficient room for another to pass. The defendant is undamaged and much the younger man so he has to pay a fine to the Government and compensation to his neighbour.

A COURT IN THE CORRIDOR.

On stepping over to the other Court to see how things are progressing there, Mr. Lindell is "discovered," as they say in stage directions, dealing with 53 defendants at once, all lined up in the corridor, as the Court will not conveniently contain them. The whole crowd—Hongkong people—were found on the *Prometheus* on Saturday, without tickets. Some of them declared that they had paid money to "emigration smugglers," and wanted to go from Hongkong to the Gilbert Islands. Inquiries are to be made and the maledictory band will be seen again to-morrow.

WHERE THE WASHING WENT TO.

Mr. Lindell returned to Court to deal with a pawnbroker's accountant charged under the Pawnbroker's Ordinance. Inspector Blackman's story was that the man who supervises the washing for all the staff of the On Lok Yuen Café and is not now to be found, has signally failed in his duties in the last month. "He has not got back anything like as much washing as he sent. At length, when all the employees were complaining of shortage, inquiries were made and it was found that the fellow had pawned whole bundles of his fellow workmen's clothing, 197 pieces in all. The pawnbroker's assistant was summoned because all these pieces of clothing were pawned, in the same name, within a month, and as the Magistrate remarked, the pawnbroker's suspicious ought to have been aroused. The hearing was fixed for Thursday.

PENALTIES OF INDISCRETION.

During the morning some unemployed seamen who had taken more drink than was good for them had to submit to the penalties of indiscretion; not the least of which was a public appearance amid such a motley throng of thieves, bootleggers, pickpockets and undesirables of every description as foregathered in Hongkong Police Court on August Bank holiday, 1922.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR.

Go to business keen and cool in Loose-Fitting B.V.D.

These zephyr weight Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers fit easily and perfectly. Every stitch is stout enough to withstand any reasonable strain. Truly, the best value in underwear.



STOCKED IN ALL SIZES TO FIT THE SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST MAN. THE MOST ECONOMICAL UNDERWEAR MADE.

1.75 VEST OR DRAWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN AT CAFE WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES, ICE CREAM SODAS, ALL FLAVOURS.

BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY. LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA RECORDS



AUGUST.



JUST RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 3146.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUMMER SUITINGS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS & SILKS,

FANCY CASHMERES,

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

"TAIPO" CLOTH, the Ideal Hot Weather Material.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MAJOR J. W. CLARK representing the Department of Land, Government of British Columbia, is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel, and will be glad to furnish information to anyone interested in British Columbia.

Major Clark sails on the Empress of Russia, August 10th.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS WANTED

MESSRS. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON, of No. 1, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, Solicitors, have for investment the sum of \$200,000, and are prepared to consider applications for the advancement of the same on First Class Mortgages of Hongkong Property.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

I, GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON, of Douglas LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers of DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD., of Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned Steamer carry a similar name to other Steamers of the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship, "TENGUS" of Tons 1825.30 Tons, Register tonnage 1052 Tons, heretofore owned by WILHELMSEN'S DAMPA, heretofore known for permission to change her name to "HAIFONG" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within Seven (7) days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 5th day of August, 1923.

GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON,
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

PHOTOS

of

ACTRESSES, BEAUTIES,
STUDIES, DRAWINGS.

GREAT CHOICE AND VARIETY.

State wishes clearly and write to

MR. C. L. A. ...

CALLE CUYAN, SARRIA,

BARCELONA, SPAIN.

1306]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH MILK

Also the following forms—Sterilized,
Skimmed, Butter and Sour.

FRESH CREAM

FULL RICH

BUTTER

Daisy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.

CHEESE

Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Stilton
and Picnic.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

TOD-NIGHT AT
THE CORONETTHE
GREATEST
QUESTION

KOWLOON THEATRE.

NEGLIGE
DANCE

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association to the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Society's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1923.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1923, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1923, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1923.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1923, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1923, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1923.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF 17th FEBRUARY, 1922, BY 109,850
ADDITIONAL SHARES OF THE NOMINAL
VALUE OF \$10, at a PREMIUM OF \$5
EACH. (\$3 PER SHARE PAID UP).

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a SECOND INSTALLMENT on the above of \$5 per share (\$3 plus \$2 premium per share) falls due on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1923. Remittances should be made to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong, on or before that date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd to TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. V. WARD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1923.

THE FAVOURITE INVENTION OF

THOMAS A. EDISON

"THE PHONOGRAPH WITH A SOUL"

IS HERE.

THE EDISON MUSIC STORE

1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

1127

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

NO. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

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CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE

(HAND AND ELECTRIC),

ALSO AT

PATIENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT.

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VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER,

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at

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MOUNT KELLY & WALKER, LTD.,
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ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH.

TO LET.—ASTOR HOUSE—A few more
ROOMS To Let—Apply at premises.

1216

MODERN BUNGALOW, Fully Fur-
nished, at Cheung Chow, To be Let or
Sold as from September 1st.—Write A.Z.
office of this paper.

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE
STAMPS of all kinds, Common or
Rare; any amount, up to ten or a hundred
thousand, or more. Good prices paid.—Brying
list free. Address: Oroc Stamp Co., Box 725,
Manila, Philippine Islands.

1208

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on
waterfront at Swatow with modern 2
storied brick and concrete building suitable for
office and godown.
Further details apply.
435] W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co

FOR SALE

SMART 55-foot STEAM LAUNCH.
Price—\$7,000.
Apply Box No. 1273,
c/o Daily Press Office.

1273]

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tram-car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 52, Queen's Road, Central.

Advz. 1101

INTIMATION

SEASONABLE SUMMER
BEVERAGES.

WATSON'S

DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are
features which give this
drink the popularity it
deserves.

"PYERIS."

SPARKLING MINERAL
TABLE WATER

Healthful and refreshing.
Blends excellently with
Whisky.

WATSON'S

STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of
partial fermentation which
gives it the distinctive
flavour which is so pleasing
to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic
stimulating and refreshing
qualities of Champagne; it
has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.

BIRTHS.

ORA.—At Tamsui, Formosa, on July
26th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. ORA, a
son.

1139

SIMLEY.—At Peak Hospital, on August
6th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. SIMLEY, a
daughter.

1133

MARRIAGE.

REED—SORBY.—At Amoy, on August 5th,
the British Consulate, and after-
wards at the Union Church, HENRY
GLADSTONE REED, to MARGARET DARR
SORBY.

1134

DEATHS.

CRUICKSHANK.—At Shanghai, on July
29th, JOHN CRUICKSHANK, late Chief
Engineer a.s. *Kweilin*, China Navigation
Co., aged 42 years.

HARLEY.—At Shanghai, on July 30th,
EVEREST SCOTT, the beloved and only
son of Mrs. H. H. PARKES, aged 20
years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 8th, 1923.

THE SWATOW CALAMITY.

THE Swatow typhoon, in respect of the loss of life, if not also in respect of the damage to property it has caused, will go on record as the worst that has ever been experienced on the coast of China. Hitherto the Hongkong typhoon of 1860 has been cited as the most destructive of life in the known history of these terrible storms. That was a typhoon which came upon us without warning about ten o'clock in the morning. It tore through the harbour, catching the shipping entirely unprepared for the visitation, so that not only many ocean-going vessels drifted from their moorings and suffered serious damage, but hundreds of small craft were reduced to match-wood, and it was estimated that over ten thousand lives were lost in the waters of the Colony.

Curiously enough, that typhoon left property ashore practically unscathed. But the typhoon which Swatow has just experienced has reduced the city to ruins, leaving scarcely a house undamaged, while the total loss of life on the river and ashore, in the city and beyond it, is estimated as being probably in the neighbourhood of 20,000. In this instance the direct cause of this great destruction of life and property was water rather than the wind's fury. Swatow lies low, and the typhoon produced a huge tidal wave which not only swept over the city but extended over the country for some miles with the most devastating effect. Great pieces of timber from pontoons, or flotsam of a similar character carried by this huge wave, served simply as battering rams against the frail Chinese houses, and more people were probably drowned than were killed by falling debris.

This terrible visitation also has left thousands homeless; it has moreover left them practically foodless, for the tidal wave ruined what stores of rice and other foodstuffs were in the city and neighbourhood, and the people are entirely dependent on quick supplies from other centres to save them from the spectre of starvation. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Whenever calamities of this kind have fallen upon our Chinese neighbours, near or far, this British Colony of Hongkong has always been among the first in the field ready to offer needed assistance. Unofficially we learn that on this occasion also the Hongkong Government quickly realised the import of the earliest news of the calamity and lost no time in contributing for the relief of distress occasioned by this terrible calamity a sum of ten thousand dollars, and consigning to the British Consul at Swatow, for distribution, some fifty tons of rice. The Chinese organisations in the Colony, we understand, led by the Guild of Swatow merchants, have likewise shown a laudable alacrity in affording the unfortunate people of the neighbouring port much-needed assistance. To what extent Swatow will be able to look for assistance to the governing authorities at Canton—the seat of the government of the province in which Swatow is situated—we do not know. Canton, for nearly two months now, has had its trade paralysed by a military struggle, and there is considerable anxiety in the provincial treasury which the powers that be will feel that they can spare for the relief of distress, however dire, in the port of Swatow. The call for help will be clear to anyone reading the reports of the terrible calamity, and we can hardly doubt that even if there is little to expect from the Provincial Government, from whom most should be expected, the commercial and charitable organisations of Canton will not be found wanting in their readiness to go quickly to the aid of their suffering fellow countrymen.

It must necessarily be some time before the damage that has been done at Swatow can be repaired and trade carried on as it was before the typhoon came; but, as we all know, the Chinese people display a marvellous courage under great natural calamities of this kind, as well as marvellous powers of recuperation. While the extent of this disaster is unprecedented, many readers will probably have recalled, if only to institute a comparison, is measuring the extent of the present disaster, the destruction wrought by earthquake at Swatow early in 1918. The loss of life and destruction of property then experienced is on record as being "immense," but it is entirely overshadowed by the appalling extent of the present calamity. In the earthquake it was estimated that in the Swatow district over 2,000 persons were killed and several thousands injured. If the present estimates of the destruction of life by the typhoon are approximately correct, it will be seen that the earthquake can no longer stand on the record as Swatow's greatest disaster. However, the rapid recovery of the port after that disaster is a notable example of the stoicism and courage of the people which will doubtless be shown on the present occasion. Swatow's importance is, above all, commercial, and the volume of trade that has been developed there will form the incentive to efforts to restore every trade facility with the utmost expedition. Whether there is any possibility that the local Government will be guided in the reconstruction of the port by the advice of competent engineers, we do not know. They would doubtless be able to make many suggestions which, if carried out, would serve to afford greater protection. At the least, we imagine, they would

advise the better regulation of buildings. After the earthquake the Commissioner of Customs wrote: "The mode of building in Swatow is structurally defective and readily lent itself to destruction by seismic shock. Each wall in a house is constructed independently of the adjoining walls, and local 'concrete' being the substance in general use, they are not solidly knit together." Doubtless a large number of the buildings were weakened by the earthquake, and in any case buildings which would not stand an earthquake shock would not be likely to stand the shock of a typhoon supplemented by a huge tidal wave. These are questions, however, which must be left to the local municipal administration and to individual property owners, but these calamities convey lessons which it would be imprudent to ignore.

The Consul-General for Portugal in Hongkong informs us that it is incorrect to say that the Military Club at Macao was destroyed when a bomb was thrown at it early last Thursday morning. The bomb was thrown near the entrance to the Club and only the portion of the entrance where the bomb dropped was damaged, and that slightly.

The American community at Shanghai is preparing a reception and dinner in honour of Judge Lobinger's return to China. Instead of holding it during the hot season when so many are absent on holiday it is proposed that the function should take the form of an observance of the 20th anniversary of the Judge's original appointment to the bench which was in October, 1902.

The railway administrations of Moscow and China have undertaken to re-open a direct train service between the two places. In fact, it is already in operation. The Chinese Eastern Railway has also been approached with a proposition to start a direct train service with the others on a through traffic basis. The Chinese Eastern Railway has replied that it is prepared to accede to the proposal, on condition that Manchouli on the Siberian frontier be made the junction point after the example set by the railways in Manchuria and China, that direct through tickets be issued, and that some train runs be conducted extending over several days before a final arrangement is come to.

The Bishop of the diocese writing from Pakhoi on July 6th says:—I have had an interesting and busy time here. On June 25th confirmation at Lien Chow; on July 2nd confirmation here. There was one dear old leper lady of 76 who had learnt her catechism right through among the leper candidates. There are 4 boys, and 5 girls, all under 13, among the lepers. Two of the boys are such jolly little chaps, twins, and one of them is deaf and dumb, but the other more than makes up for his brother. Then there is a young fellow of 21 who was at college when leprosy overtook him. He speaks English excellently. The Bishop is now at Yunnanfu where he was to take another confirmation.—Church Notes.

THE CINEMAS.

"The Greatest Question" is the title, and the existence of a hereafter and a Heaven the theme, of the great Griffiths picture that is being shown at the Coronet Theatre for the first time to-day. Communication with the dead will always be a fascinating conjecture, no matter how many fakers are exposed, and D. W. Griffiths has evolved a wonderfully interesting story based on the possibility of it. "Two-Gun Betty" is the feature at the World Theatre, in which Robert Brunton presents Bessie Barriscale in the lively story of a breezy western girl who though she could fool a ranch gang into believing her a man, Betty Craig, learning of the shortage of range-riders, determines to pass herself off as a man and gets a job on the ranch of her chum's brother as Bob Craig. Jack Kennedy, the ranchman, penetrated her disguise, as do all of the riders, but they pretend to accept her masquerade and give her a very lively time, including a terrible ginger ale orgy in town following payday. They have to tell Betty the joke when she starts to shoot, too, and so the next day she brings in a notorious cattle rustler at the point of her gun, thinking that this is another joke. She faints when she finds it is not, and when she is revived she is quite ready to return to her own sex and in turn be captured by Kennedy.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]UNSETTLED IRELAND.
WIDESPREAD REBEL PLOT
FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, August 6th.

Dublin has apparently escaped further trying experiences, by the frustration of a carefully planned Rebel coup to isolate the capital.

A Government communiqué shows that the idea was to destroy bridges, roads and railways. A number of irregulars, bent on this mission, travelled from Cork to Dublin via Liverpool, but the plot was discovered in time. One hundred and sixty rebels were arrested near various bridges before any damage was done, they were in possession of quantities of munitions, including several stolen motor-cars. There were no National casualties.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S
CONDITION GRAVE.
WEAKNESS INCREASES.

LONDON, August 6th.

This morning's Bulletin states that Lord Northcliffe shows a rapid increase in weakness. His condition is very grave.

WORLD-WIDE BROADCASTING.
POWERFUL WIRELESS STATION
OPENED.

PARIS, August 6th.

The new wireless station at Saint Eusèbe, which will be by far the most powerful in the world, sending messages broadcast, which will be heard all over the world, has been formally opened. One transmitter is completed and will be used to communicate with the United States. Three more will be ready shortly.

ONE-STOP FLIGHT ACROSS
U.S.A.

ATTEMPT MEETS WITH BAD LUCK.

JACKSONVILLE (FLORIDA), Aug. 6th.

The attempt by Lieut. Doolittle, to fly across the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with only one stoppage to replenish fuel, met with bad luck at the outset. The machine struck a soft spot on the Pablo Beach, Florida, and somersaulted into the sea. Lieut. Doolittle was not injured.

GREEK-TURKISH IMBROGLIO.
GREEK TROOPS WITHDRAW.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6th.

The Greek commander in Thrace has notified the Allied commander of the withdrawal of the Greek forces two miles from the Turkish frontier, in compliance with the Allies' desire for the determination of a neutral zone.

ITALIAN DISORDERS.
NEARING A STATE OF CIVIL WAR.

L. VIOX, August 6th.

How grave have been the disorders in Italy is revealed in the detailed stories, showing that hundreds of Labour Exchanges and Communist Clubs were destroyed by the Fascists. Some fifty persons being killed and hundreds injured, whilst thousands were arrested. Practically all the Socialist Municipal Administration have resigned.

Many of the workers' organisations have deserted the Socialist Confederation and joined the Fascists. Reports agree in representing that the result of the struggle is a severe defeat for the Socialists and it is stated the Fascists were never before in so strong a position. That the situation is still serious, is shown by reports from Rome, which say that five provinces have been placed under the control of the military authorities until complete order is restored. Signor Danunzio has issued an appeal for peace.

EARLIER CABLES.
ANOTHER FASCISTI RAID.

ROME, August 6th.

The country now appears to be calming down, but it is confirmed that during the excitement Fascisti sacked the headquarters of the Labour Union at Parma, wrecked the offices of the Socialist newspaper *Avanti!* at Milan, and occupied the Palace of San Giorgio, Genoa, where the plenary sessions of the Genoa Conference were held, and which is the headquarters of the harbour authorities, after a conflict with the police, in which two Fascisti were killed and some injured. The Government has empowered the military authorities at Genoa and Milan to maintain order and control the police.

LONDON REPARATIONS
CONFERENCE.FRANCE MAY FOLLOW BRITAIN'S
LEAD.

LONDON, August 6th.

The opening of the Allied Reparations Conference in London to-morrow is awaited with keen interest, as it is now generally recognised that the trade revival largely depends on the solution of the problems of reparations and international indebtedness.

Interest centres in the attitude of France. M. Poincaré has been credited with a plan of settlement by which France will agree to a reduction in Germany's obligations to £2,500,000,000 in return for the cancellation of France's debt to Britain and Britain's renouncing of any share of the indemnity.

It is now reported, however, that as a result of the Balfour Note the plan in regard to inter-allied debts has been eliminated from M. Poincaré's programme, and it is anticipated that M. Poincaré will submit a more moderate proposal to the Conference.

It is suggested that France might follow the bold and generous lead of Britain, by offering to accept £800,000,000 in settlement of debts totalling £2,500,000,000.

AUSTRIA'S LAST HOPE.

LONDON, August 6th.

The result of the London Reparations Conference is anxiously awaited by Austria. Reuter's Vienna correspondent says the Conference appears to be Austria's last hope and it is feared that any further delay in granting the promised assistance, owing to the increase of the bank note circulation to 750 millions of crowns. The cost of living in Vienna has nearly doubled during the last month and many necessities are out of reach of the bulk of the people.

BULGARIA DESIRES A
MORATORIUM.

Meanwhile Reuter's Sofia correspondent reports that Bulgaria is following Germany's example by demanding a three years moratorium and a reduction of Bulgaria's debt. The inter-allied Commission has referred the matter to the Entente.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE NOT DEFINED.

Italy's attitude towards the Conference is likely to be influenced by her own internal situation, concerning which Reuter's Rome correspondent reports that the Premier (Signor Facta) has stated that the Government has decided to take very vigorous measures to restore order, because the troubles are paralysing the life of the State and creating an impossible situation.

DELEGATES ARRIVE.

LONDON, August 6th.

The French, Italian, and Belgian delegations, headed by M. Poincaré, Signor Schanzer, and M. Jéhu respectively, and numbering forty persons, arrived this evening. All preferred to await the Conference before making a statement.

TRAIN DISASTER IN U.S.A.
VICTIMS SCALDED TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, August 6th.

Sixty were killed and a hundred injured through an all-steel express crashing into a local train at Sulphur Springs. The engine of the express literally ploughed through the wooden carriages. Many victims were scalded to death by the scalding steam from the engine; others were drowned in the cars as they rolled over into the water alongside the track. The wreckage was strewn over a quarter of a mile, and the rails were twisted into huge bundles of knots.

REVISED CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

It is now stated that thirty-five to forty were killed and sixty injured at Sulphur Springs. Relief trains have been rushed to the scene. The cause of the disaster has not yet been determined.

UNREST IN PARAGUAY.
GERMAN AIRMAN ASSISTS
REBELS.

BUENOS AIRES, August 6th.

A message from Paraguay says the Government troops have now got the rebels on the run. It is reported that the rebels include a German airman, formerly a Captain in the German Air Force, who flew over the Government steamer *Aguiar* dropping bombs, but was driven off by fire from the vessel.

THE GORDON-BENNETT
BALLOON RACE.
NINETEEN COMPETITORS
START.

GENEVA, August 6th.

Over fifty thousand spectators this afternoon watched the start of the Gordon-Bennett balloon race. Nineteen competitors started, three each from Belgium, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, and France, and two each from Britain and Spain. A wind was blowing in the direction of Austria and Bulgaria.

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.
NEW MACHINE REQUIRED.

AGRA, August 6th.

The airman, Major Blake, flying to Allahabad from Delhi, was forced to land owing to rain and also renewed engine trouble, which is repeatedly delaying him. Major Blake is endeavouring to obtain another machine for the flight to Calcutta.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S NEW CABINET.

APPOINTMENT FOR DR.
WELLINGTON KOO.

SHANGHAI, August 6th.

A Peking Mandate issued early this morning promulgates the following Cabinet:

Premier.—Tang Shao Yi.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Wellington Koo.
Minister of Interior.—Tien Wen Lieh.
Minister of Finance.—Kao Lin Hwei.
Minister of War.—Chang Shou Tsung.
Minister of Navy.—Li Ting Sia.
Minister of Justice.—Chang Yao Cheng.
Minister of Education.—Wang Chung Hual.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.—Hu Hsin.
Minister of Communications.—Kuo Eng Hung.

Pending Tang Shao Yi's assumption, Wang Chang Hual will act as Premier.

SHIPPING STRIKE AT SHANGHAI.

CHINA MERCHANTS CO. AFFECTED.

SHANGHAI, August 6th.

As a result of no answer being forthcoming from the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to a third letter from the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union, demanding "an increase in the scale of wages to seamen similar to the agreement reached between the seamen and shipowners at Hongkong, a strike on several of the China Merchants steamers is reported. It is understood that an agreement was some time ago reached between the other shipping companies and their employees. The China Merchants Company was not a party thereto but adopted a very strong attitude against increasing the wages, having granted an increase of 35 last year.

THE SEAMEN'S DEMANDS.

SHANGHAI, August 7th.

In connection with the shipping strike, the total number of vessels tied up is nineteen, including eleven belonging to the China Merchants Co. The utmost order is being preserved by the strikers. Following are the demands drawn up by the Union, which, it was announced, represented the irreducible basis for entering into negotiations:—First, wages of all seamen to be increased; 30 per cent. on river steamers and 20 per cent. on coasters. Secondly, the increase to be retroactive from the beginning of the year. Thirdly, no reduction in salary or imposition of penalties be undertaken on strikers in the event of a resumption of work. Fourthly, no member of the union shall be discharged from any ship owned by a signatory company, without the permission of the union, which will examine each case on its merits. Fifthly, each seaman to receive his wages individually, instead of wages being paid to number one firemen or sailor.

THE SACKING OF KIUKIANG.
FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HANKOW, August 3rd.

Extensive looting was reported in the Native City at Kiukiang last night, accompanied by much shooting and many fires. It is reported that the China Import and Export Lumber Yards were burnt out. The city is quiet this morning.

FIRST KIANGSI DIVISION SOLDIERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRES.

PEKING, August 4th.

According to foreign reports in the recent looting at Kiukiang, about 300 men of the 1st Kiangsi Division were responsible for the fires which destroyed two hundred houses in five hours.

EMPEROR OF ANNAM SAILS FOR
HOME.PLEASED WITH HIS VISIT TO
FRANCE.

PARIS, August 6th.

The Emperor of Annam is proceeding home to-day, cutting short his visit on the advice of his doctors, as he found the climate trying. He was the guest of honour at a farewell luncheon given by M. Millerand at Rambouillet on Saturday, when he warmly thanked M. Millerand for his welcome to France. He said that in leaving the Heir to the Throne to be educated, he was gratefully embracing an opportunity to establish still closer ties between the two countries.

JAPAN SANCTIONS WASHINGTON
TREATIES.

Tokyo, August 6th.

The Regent has sanctioned the Washington Treaties.

JAPANESE AUTHOR HONOURED.

EULOGISTIC REMARKS BY MR.

H. G. WELLS.

LONDON, August 6th.

Speaking at a dinner at the Japanese Club in honour of the visiting Japanese author, Seijiro Shimada, Mr. H. G. Wells said that after his visit to the Washington Conference, and seeing, bearing and coming into contact with Japanese statesmen and other Japanese representatives at Washington, he was convinced of the earnest and whole-hearted desire of Japan to co-operate with other peace-loving nations, towards securing a sound and lasting world peace.

JAPAN AND THE SOVIET.
NO QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

PARIS, August 6th.

The Japanese Embassy has categorically denied the report that Japan intends to negotiate with the Moscow Soviet Government. It says Japan has never contemplated the possibility of recognising the Moscow Government; she had merely consented to negotiate with the China Government with regard to the security of the life and property of Japanese nationals in the districts in East Siberia evacuated by the Japanese.

CHINESE IN U.S. SHIPS.

A ruling by the United States Department of Immigration intended to put an end to the smuggling of Chinese into the country as members of ships' crews was recently conveyed to shipowners by the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, with the warning that it was to be made effective on June 15th. Under the ruling no alien inadmissible under the Chinese exclusion laws will be permitted to land at a United States port, according to the *New York Herald*, unless the master of the ship files with the immigration officer in charge a bond of \$500 to guarantee that the alien so landed will leave within sixty days. A complete personal description, with photograph attached, must accompany the bond. No distinction between American and foreign ships is made in the ruling, except that Chinese seamen shipped at United States ports for round voyages may be permitted to land without the filing of a bond if they can prove that they previously were lawfully domiciled in the country.

In the opinion of shipowners the ruling will be difficult if not impossible of execution. It is assumed that the ruling was particularly aimed at shipping on the Pacific Coast. Some agitation was caused recently when 34 Chinese deserted from a ship arriving at Seattle from the East, and it is believed that this led to the action by the Department of Immigration. Shipping people declare that the previous ruling was not enforced because it was in conflict with the La Follette Act, which specifically permits the desertion of foreign seamen at American ports. It is believed, however, that the labour element would favour any movement that tended to restrict the employment of Oriental crews.

IN KABUL.
"NO USE FOR ENGLISH COLLARS."

Mr. Arthur Moore writes in the *Times*. The character of the Afghan State and people may best be deduced from their new customs tariff. It begins as follows:—

1. Exempt from All Duties:—
The Holy Koran, commentaries and religious books, rifles, revolvers, ammunition, and all war material.
2. Duty 100 per cent. of current price:—
Artificial flowers of all descriptions, powders and paints for the face, handkerchiefs, gentlemen's English collars, water bottles for keeping water hot or cool, etc.

A land of warriors, passionately attached to their religion, and with no use for gentlemen's English collars, lies sandwiched between Bolshevik Russia, where ideals have burst, and India, where we are told that the new wine of the West is straining the leathern sides of an old bottle. Though India has had three Afghan wars in eighty years, and though in earlier days conquerors poured down the Afghan passes upon her plains, it is fortunate for her to-day that she has on her north-west frontier a brave people attached to their independence and singularly impervious to foreign propaganda.

Despite the activity of Bolshevik agents, here, as in Persia and in Turkey, one can find no sign of the Bolshevik social theory gaining foothold. "Rapprochements" with Bolshevik Russia there have been and may be, treaties, flirtations, and manoeuvres are understood and practised. But there is no Bolshevikism.

In an introductory note to a Command Paper on the disposal of surplus Government stores for the year 1921-22, Sir H. Frank, chairman of the Disposal and Liquidation Commission, states that the sales from the armistice to March 31st last amount approximately to 2,024,880,300.

LOCAL CHINESE PRESS
COMMENT.DISTRUST OF FOREIGN NAVAL
CONVOYS FOR SILK JUNKS.

In an editorial on the "present interior worries and exterior troubles" *The Tai Kung Po* expresses the opinion, that the foreign powers who provide convoys for the silk junks in the rivers, do so only with the object of furthering their own interests. It says that the Powers are taking advantage of the political crisis and disturbed conditions of the province by assuming the performance of duties outside their jurisdiction and utilising the opportunity to exploit their policies of "expansion." "The prosperous City of Five Rivers" has suddenly undergone a complete change; owing to the marked prevalence of the military; business is dull, and foreign flags are prominent. The Chinese merchants place implicit faith in the protection of foreigners. "It matters nothing to them should their country be ruined if they are able to save their property and lives." Accordingly, they feel no disgrace in flying foreign flags and laying dubious claims to foreign nationality. As the junk-fleets have stopped running, the raw silk merchants are unable to transport their goods and they have not hesitated to enlist foreign aid to protect their shipments. "Places, hitherto forbidden to foreign men-of-war, are now open to fully armed vessels not belonging to China. This is without precedent, and is entirely due to the unprincipled merchants who are 'enticing the snake into the house.'"

Under the pretext of responding to our invitations, the foreigners can refute any imputations of exceeding their legal rights. It cannot be denied that when foreign Powers undertake the conveying of merchant vessels in our rivers, it involves the question of our country's rights. Our leaders have not heeded this interference but people with the country's interests at heart should devote special attention to these events.

HONGKONG AND WATER METERS.

The *Chinese Commercial News* expresses the opinion that if the Government's intention of installing meters in Hongkong be carried into effect, it will not attain the object attributed to the scheme, i.e., to decrease the consumption of water. It reminds the public that when the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir was completed, it was stated that Hongkong need never look forward to a shortage of water, and emphasises the inconvenience to the public now that the rider-mains are only turned on for two hours a day.

It does not know whether the scheme will be effected or not, but if meters are used, wastage will not be checked—it will only be a case of "one who has money having water." In fact, it will only tend to increase the consumption. On the other hand, if having meters does not check wastage, it will only be an extra collection for the water service. Moreover, in most families, the head is seldom the person who regulates the quantity of water used by the household; the servants are actually responsible and it would be unfair to make the head pay for wastage caused by his servants.

The Water Authority should reconsider its decision and get at the root of the question because as yet, there is no provision for a shortage occurring in future, even after meters have been installed. The water shortage is of great importance to the Chinese and they await with confidence the plans of the Government.

LI YUAN HUNG'S PLANS FOR
DEMOLISHING CHINA'S SOLDIERS.

According to the *Sun Kwoi Wa Po* (Canton) a convention of Provincial and Tsuchun representatives is to take place during the eighth moon to devise means for demolishing China's superfluous soldiers. There are three obstacles to the scheme, viz.:—(a) The non-compliance of the Warlords, the natural result of which would be the Central Government's loss of prestige; (b) The lack of funds to settle the soldiers' arrears of pay (the smallest amounts extend over three months back); and (c) The obvious danger of the rank and file becoming bandits if not provided for.

To overcome these difficulties Li Yuan Hung suggests that the Provincial delegates be responsible for providing a fund to pay off the arrears and the convention to have sufficient backing to enable it to carry out the decisions arrived at. As to the disbanded men, he sets forth four schemes for their future. Briefly they are:—(1) Embodying the men in a national Police Force; (2) Encouraging "return to the land" schemes; (3) Employing them in road-construction; and (4) Promoting factories (by floating loans) and staffing them with demobilised men.

OPEN LETTER TO MARSHAL
TSO KWAN.

The *Sun Kwoi Wa Po*, of Canton, has an open letter to Tso Kwan telling him what it considers to be some home-truths. It advises him to be satisfied with his present position of Inspector-General of three important Provinces and says that it doubts whether Wu Pei Fu will be willing to serve him as President. "Men with more talents have not dared to come forward for the post." It reminds him of the saying of another Tso who was famous in China hundreds of years ago: "A man is never satisfied; when he conquers one district, he desires another province."

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN
CHINA.
NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION.

The following Order in Council appears in the *London Gazette* of July 4th:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of December, 1921. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Earl of Lytton; Mr. Secretary Shortt; Sir Frederick Ponsonby; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction in China:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as "The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1921," and shall be read as one with the China Order in Council, 1904 (in this Order referred to as "the Principal Order"), and the said Order and any other Orders in Council amending the said Order may be cited together as "The China Orders in Council, 1904 to 1921."

(2) This Order shall not apply to places within the limits of the Consular District of Kashgar.

2.—The following provisions are substituted for Article 162 of the Principal Order:—

(1) A register of British subjects shall be kept in the office of every Consulate in China.

(2) Every British subject resident in China shall, in the month of January of each year, be registered at the Consulate of the Consular District within which he resides, provided that if some other Consulate is more easy of access, he may, with the assent of the Consular Officer, be registered there. A British subject arriving in China must apply for registration within one month after his arrival; provided that a person who fails to apply for or to obtain registration within the time limited by this Article may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer.

(3) Where a person is in possession of a valid British passport, the Consular Officer shall, on the first registration of any such person, endorse on the passport without further fee than that provided for in sub-article (5) hereunder, a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Where any such person applies for the renewal of the registration and produces his passport, renewal of his registration need not attend personally unless directed by the Consular Officer to do so, provided that the registration of the wife or wives of a man who is registered under this Order may, if living with him, be effected without their personal attendance being required, and provided also that the registration of minors, being his relatives in whatever degree, living with the head of a family who is registered under this Order may, if living with him, be effected without attendance being required.

(4) Every person who has not previously been registered applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular Officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consulate, but any person applying for the renewal of his registration need not attend personally unless directed by the Consular Officer to do so, provided that the registration of the wife or wives of a man who is registered under this Order may, if living with him, be effected without attendance being required.

(5) A person registered in any register of British subjects established under the provisions of any Order in Council which have been repealed shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consular Officer is satisfied after inquiry that the previous registration was erroneous or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

(6) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, and on every renewal of the registration, pay a fee of two dollars, or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes, if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed four dollars.

(7) Where any person applies to be registered he shall be entitled without a fee to the assistance of the Consular Officer in the preparation of any affidavit that may be required.

(8) The Consular Officer may require the production of such evidence that an applicant for registration is entitled to the status of a British subject as he may see fit, but subject to such directions as may be issued by the Secretary of State.

(9) If any British subject neglects to obtain registration under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognised as a British subject in China, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each instance of such failure, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Courts in China.

3.—From and after the commencement of this Order, Article 162 of the Principal Order is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not prejudice any rights, obligations or liabilities accrued thereunder.

Extrem indignation is expressed by the extremist Indian Press at the statement, attributed to Zinoviev before the Central Committee of Communists, that seven million gold roubles had been spent in supporting the Gandhians. It is believed that the Indian Government possesses irrefutable evidence of Bolshevik propaganda.

WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern and Coolest Picture Palace

TO-DAY at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

BESSIE BARRISCALE

"TWO-GUN BETTY."

A Lively Story of a Breezy Western Girl Who Thought She Could Foul A Ranch Gang into Believing Her A Man.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

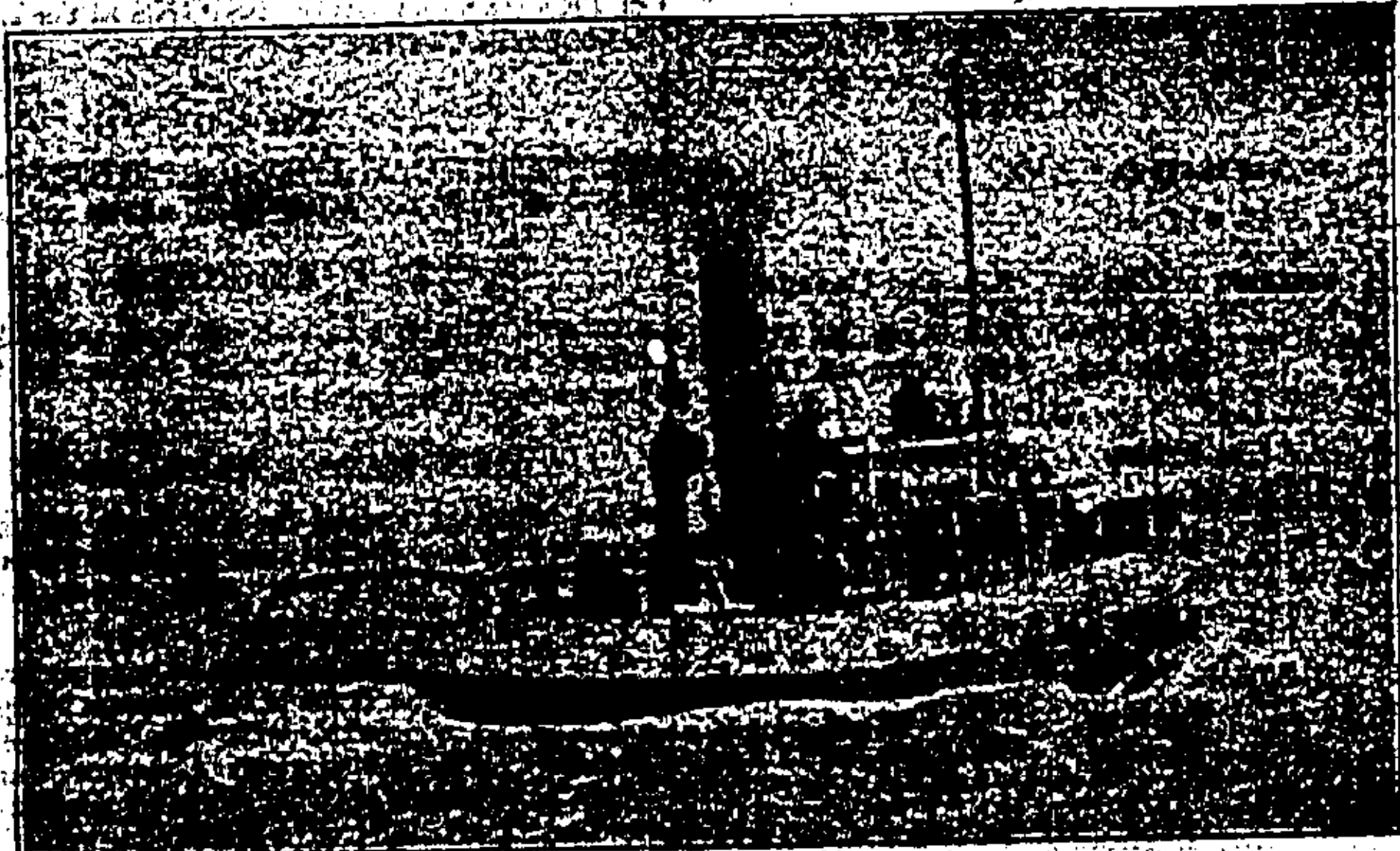
EILEEN SEDGWICK in "TERROR TRAIL"
Episodes, 17 & 18 (Final).

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "PERU"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ST. NAZAIRE, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS About 4th September.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Africa"	...	...
M/S. "Java"	...	...
M/S. "Indien"	19th August.	26th September.
M/S. "Asia"	14th September.	21st October.
M/S. "Panama"	15th October.	22nd November.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

INSURING DIRECTORS.

PROTECTION FROM TECHNICAL DEFAULT.

A novel form of insurance policy—to be known as the Directors' Indemnity Policy—will be offered to the public shortly, says the London Daily News:-

Under it, directors of public companies will be able to protect themselves from financial loss incurred through a technical act of negligence.

Recent sensations in the City have given rise to a demand for policies of this type, and although the terms are still under discussion, a number of directors have applied for proposal forms.

Naturally a policy of this kind will have to be exceedingly stringent, otherwise it might be regarded as lending itself to grave abuses of public confidence. Counsel's aid had been invoked in drafting the terms, and it may be taken that there will be nothing in them to encourage carelessness on the part of the directors.

Criminal negligence will not be covered, but it is probable that some provision will be made where required to insure a director against a co-director's maladministration.

The premiums will run upon a graduated scale, which will work out roughly as follows:-

Amount Insured.	Annual Premium.
£25,000	£17
£50,000	£17.10
£100,000	£18
£150,000	£18.10
£200,000	£19
£250,000	£19.10
£300,000	£20

The underwriting companies will, of course, insist that directors insuring must perform their duties to the best of their abilities, the main object of the policy being to enable a director who has been found technically negligent to make good the sums for which he is responsible.

Careful inquiries will be made before a policy is granted, and the underwriters have the right to refuse any proposal which may not be deemed satisfactory in every way.

INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

NEW FACTORIES, MINES AND IRON WORKS IN GERMANY.

The Ruhr iron, steel, and mining magnates, unaffected by reparations alarms, continue to construct new factories, extend old ones and sink new shafts on what Essen newspapers call "a truly grandiose scale, which must make our commercial competitors simply dizzy."

Herr Stinnes is building new factories at Bochum, Thyssen and Hamborn, but these projects have not the Napoleonic note which marks the extension scheme which the Klockner trust is about to embark on in the neighbourhood of Dortmund.

This trust proposes to erect new smelting works capable of a yearly output of about 800,000 tons of steel to replace the works in Lorraine which it lost as a result of the Versailles Treaty. For the greater coal consumption which will follow, it also proposes to open up new mines with, when 10,000 additional miners have been engaged, a daily output of 10,000 tons, or about 3,000,000 yearly. To carry out this project the trust proposes to

Build what will be in effect a new town.

Buy up the historic Castle Bladenhorst, and convert the mansion and grounds into a club with recreation fields for miners.

Construct two local railways. Enlarge and lengthen a canal. Pull down two bridges.

Found elementary and secondary schools, children's homes, libraries, fire station, hospital, and since the miners and their families must one day die, lay out a cemetery.

The new town of which the initial population will be about 70,000, is to be called Grose Rauxel. It is interesting to note, as indicating the proverbial "shyness" of the German industrial kings in the matter of tax paying, that the trust has insisted before beginning building operations that the local rates which it will be called on to pay will not be of too onerous a kind.

In view of the growing popularity of the game in Germany it is announced that special tennis courts for the use of the firm's typists will be laid out.

THE "OLD OWL."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ADVICE TO "BOYS."

For the second time since his retirement, M. Clemenceau broke silence on May 27th, at Nantes, where he unveiled a memorial to the war victims among the former students of his old school, which now bears his name. The "Tiger" made a very moving speech, full of sense and courage, and in its conclusion full of pathos.

Paraphrasing Socrates, he ended, "We are going to part, I to die and you to prepare to live as good Frenchmen. Forget me, roll up your sleeves, and work out your destiny." His almost deprecating little sermon to boys must have appealed to the least impressionable of them. He recalled his own schooldays when boys were "unreasonable, with impudent noses, cheeky mouths, and bright eyes," and said he had thought of life as a garden where one had only to enter to be welcomed by delightful people say. (Continued at foot of next column.)

"THE CURSE OF NOISE."

Our Medical Correspondent tells us, what some of us know before, that we do not grow accustomed to noise. We may persuade ourselves that we do grow accustomed to it, out of a base compliance with what we are pleased to call modern civilization; but in that case our bodies are less servile than our minds, they refuse to be inured to it, and to tell themselves lies about it. When they are tired by noise they are tired, and there is an end of it. But the likes of the mind on this subject avail nothing; indeed it exhausts some of its energy in telling them. We think we can ignore noises, so that we are mistaken. The process of ignoring them is itself active, not passive; it is a process of refusal, which for that very reason exhausts us more than any active process of acceptance. This becomes clear, our Correspondent says, when we are ill; for then we have not the energy needed for refusal, and noise grows intolerable to us. One may put it another way. There are many who believe that those who do not notice ugliness of any kind are immune from it. One might as well say that those who have no sense of smell are immune from bad drains. The more we learn the more clearly we discover that the universe is not made that way. The senses have their higher and their lower uses; they make us aware both of danger and of beauty; and if we blunt them from indifference to beauty we also cease to be aware of danger. There is a healthy as well as a morbid sensitiveness; and the hatred of noise, like the hatred of dirt, is healthy and natural. For noise, like dirt, is chaos, and a chaos yet more impossible to ignore. Man is so made that he needs and desires order; he is bewildered and devitalized by a lack of purpose in his surroundings; mere untidiness, impairs our sense of purpose and makes him unhappy, whether he knows it or not; and beauty, as Professor Leithaby has well said, is a kind of glorified tidiness, being matter utterly controlled by some spiritual purpose. Of this we are very imperfectly aware with regard to things seen; but with regard to things heard we are not aware of it at all. We do not know how (h) of sound, which is ugliness, untidiness, impairs our sense of purpose and all our higher faculties, as it tires our nerves in the effort to ignore it. We have the notion, in this as in other things, that beauty is a luxury, whereas it is a necessity, without which we are even inferior animals.

Our Correspondent says that silence is one of the great healers, with pure air and sunlight. That is true, not merely because silence is rest, but also because it is that absence of chaos, in which order can be imagined and grow. The creative faculty which produces music needs silence; and music itself is not a luxury, but a necessity; it is what sound ought to be, and the hearing of it increases our sense of order and purpose, and with it our very physical energy. As men march best to music, so they live best to it; in all respects they live best in an orderly world created by themselves, whether it be a world of architecture, of gardens, of patterned forms and colours, or of patterned sounds. But the world of our great towns, in which most of us now live, is one of disordered sounds even more than of disordered sight; and the strange thing is that we are proud of it and think it a sign of energy, when it is really a sign of mere slovenliness, insensitiveness, and failure to mean anything. In a civilized world any unnecessary noise would be resented as wanton rudeness and an offence to the common spirit, the half-animal, half-mechanical, hoot of a motor-car in a hurry would be hated like the oath of an impatient lunatic. Sound of all kinds would be judged as expressive either of good or of evil, and there would be a general effort to make all sounds expressive of good, that is to say beautiful, or to suppress them. But now we are like street boys who can only make themselves heard by yelling at each other, merely because they have the habit of yelling; we live in a world of competitive noises, and hitherto we have supposed that their ugliness did not matter, because most of us are indifferent to ugliness. But now science, which has so long seemed the ally of the Philistine against the artist, begins to declare for the artist. It tells us that this noise we make is mere waste, and, like all waste, a destroyer even of brute energy. It tells us that even the Philistine must learn to love beauty and hate ugliness, in mere self-protection; and perhaps he will listen at last to the men of science, though he has been deaf for so long to the artist. —Times.

ing charming things." Instead of that it was made up of "duties and struggles: the struggle for the right to found a family, to prosper and to live; the struggle for the right to love those around us; the struggle of courage, nobility and generosity."

M. Clemenceau confessed that at the beginning of the war he had not believed in final victory. He knew Frenchmen would know how to fight; but he feared the enemy would be too numerous and that the Allies would arrive too late; but his countrymen had been able to make him blush for his doubt. Then, as the "old owl" which is the "bird of wisdom," he warned his audience that "it is a fine thing to throw oneself on the enemy, to leave behind all one's loves and cherishes, but there are other sorts of courage," and he talked of the "quiet courage" of the scholar who sticks to his job.

At the banquet afterwards M. Clemenceau said, "We must give all our energies to preserving peace. But there is a limit, where, for my part, I halt. Better to die in honour than live in shame." Later he added, "We shall not abandon our Allies; on the contrary, we desire to remain their friends, but we ask for a little justice." —Times.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TRUNGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	MANILA	TRUNGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	SANDAKAN	BANGKOK via SWATOW	TRUNGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KOBE
"LEESANG"	"WAISHING"	"YUENSANG"	"WINGANG"	"MAOSING"	"FOOSHING"	"TUNGSANG"	"CHEONGSHING"	"LAISANG"	"KUMSANG"			
Thursday, 10th Aug.	Thursday, 10th Aug.	Friday, 11th Aug.	Sunday, 13th Aug.	Monday, 14th Aug.	Tuesday, 15th Aug.	Wednesday, 16th Aug.	Thursday, 17th Aug.	Saturday, 19th Aug.	Monday, 21st Aug.			
Noon	Noon	8 p.m.	D.L.	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon			

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes sailing at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bill of Lading are issued.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 8,000-ton steamers, "HINANG" and "LAISANG". "LAISANG" has a cargo hold having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken through Bills of Lading for Kijal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau, and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from Tientsin to Hongkong, Penang, and Swatow, calling at Hainan, and Chong. A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Penang via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 19th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

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GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADR"	...	16th August.
"GLENARIFFE"	...	30th August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSHANE"	23rd Aug.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENLUCE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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MILLIONAIRE BECOMES BANKRUPT.

Known as the modern Midas, or the Napoleon of finance, Sir William Hongwee, the cottonmill magnate, whose deals in few years aggregated 20 millions, finds a receiving order in bankruptcy made against him. Sixty years of age he began life as cotton-piecer. He became a reputed millionaire and was knighted last year. He made his greatest deals after the Armistice of 1919 when he bought up thirty mills. Everything he touched turned to gold, and he made the church charitable gifts amounting to £200,000.

MARTIN'S APOLASTERL PILL

A French Remedy for all the most common ailments of the human system. It is the best remedy for all the most common ailments of the human system. It is the best remedy for all the most common ailments of the human system.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

August 6th.

Alaska, British str., 3,911 tons, Capt. P. S. Robinson, from Tarakan, with liquid fuel.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Ermentout Castle, British str., 3,203 tons, Capt. J. Cann, from Keelung, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.

Haida, Norwegian str., from Canton.

Yuen Hing, Chinese str., 1,111 tons, Capt. H. C. Foy, from Osaka, with ballast.—Yuen Shing Fat.

August 7th.

Arville, Dutch str., 4,303 tons, Capt. D. Kat, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Chunyang, British str., 1,408 tons, Capt. Chas. D. Nicoll, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Honolulu Maru, Japanese str., 3,540 tons, Capt. H. Meguro, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Hsin Wei, Chinese str., 1,308 tons, Capt. A. P. Sangster, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Levan, British str., 972 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Loole, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Chan Kum, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun & Co.

Tea Shell, British str., 2,002 tons, Capt. John Baster, from Balikpapan, with kerosene oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,615 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Yuenyang, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Muilla, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES

August 7th.

Yuen Maru, for Singapore.

Armenistan, for Singapore.

Alaska, for Singapore.

Gregory, for Amoy.

Yuen Hing, for Saigon.

Hydrogen, for Swatow.

Kaitung, for Pakhoi.

Yuenyang, for Canton.

Loole, for Shanghai.

Alaska, for Singapore.

Alaska, for Ceylon.

Yuenyang, for K. C. Wan.

Yuenyang, for Canton.

Yuenyang, for Shanghai.

Yuenyang, for Singapore.

Yuenyang, for Bangkok.

Yuenyang, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Yokohama on August 4th, at 6 a.m., left on August 5th, at noon, and is due at Vancouver on August 14th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Ajaz (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.

Antiochus (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.

City of Lincoln (Bank Line), due August 15th.

Empress of Australia, due August 15th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 17th.

Ision (Blue Funnel), due August 13th.

Loonaton (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.

President Lincoln (P.M.), due August 8th.

Shingo Maru (T.K.K.), due to-day.

Takada (B.L.), due August 13th.

Talithybus (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 17th.

Titan (Blue Funnel), due August 5th.

Treasures (Blue Funnel), due August 16th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, August 7th.

	Previous On Date	On Date	at
Day	at 1 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.81	29.89
Temperature	81	82	89
Humidity	81	82	89
Wind Direction	3	WSW	SW
Force	3	2	2
Weather	op	0	0
Rain	0.02	0.00	0.52

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th — 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th — 81

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded.	W.L. Aug. 5.	W.L. Aug. 6.
Wachow, W. River	+78.50	-1.43	78.60	41.30
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	7.20	8.40
Yankow, N. River	+57.00	—	—	12.50
Bamachi, N. River	+27.26	-5.00	10.70	12.00
Shaklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.82	4.30	4.70

Engineer-in-Chief.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 7th, at 10.30—Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations. Owing to lack of observations the position of the Loosches typhoon cannot be ascertained.

The Guam typhoon appears to be moving northward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 7th August, 0.52 inch. Total since January 1st, 41.60 inches, against an average of 55.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast

Hongkong to Cap Rock S. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From August 5th to 14th, 1922.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'cong Standard Time.		Height.	H'cong Standard Time.		Height.
		h.	m.		h.	m.	
Tues.	8	9	22	6	25	4	13
Wed.	9	10	53	6	9	3	33
Thur.	10	11	17	6	6	4	44
Fri.	11	11	40	6	3	5	18
Satur.	12	0	5	4	9	5	49
Sun.	13	0	39	5	8	6	21
Mon.	14	0	56	5	0	8	15
		0	9	5	4	6	52
		1	13	5	1	7	9
		1	11	4	9	7	24

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Canada	Due England.	
Empress Russia	Aug. 10	Empress France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Empress Asia	Sept. 7	Empress France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Empress Canada	Sept. 21	Empress Scotland	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Empress Russia	Oct. 5	Empress France	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Empress Australia	Oct. 19	Empress Scotland	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Empress Asia	Nov. 2	Empress France	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ship's arrival. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

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s.s. "NANKING" ... s.s. "CHINA"

August 10th ... Sept. 16th

via Manila, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

s.s. "NILE" ... Sept. 30th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "ARMANESTAN" S.S. "GORJISTAN"

On or about Aug. 22nd.

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Cable Add: "OHIMAIL" No. 2181.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLES & VALENCE	Bergal Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Middle of Aug.
BOSTON & New York via SUEZ	Telemachus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 15th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Edgemont Castle	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 8th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Slavic Prince	Am.	Princes Line	End of Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO	Apur	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 10th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TALOMA	Africa Maru	Jap.	Oakaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Yxion	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canada Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 10th inst.
MARSEILLES via HAMBURG, BANGOK, SINGAPORE &c.	Andros Lebu	From	Managerie Maritimee	About 8th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Jason	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Mestor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Glenbeg	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Keeman	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & HAVRE	Zooma	Dut.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	City of Manchester	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 16th inst.
HAVRE, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 28th inst.
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Akita Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Tracia	Brit.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 18th inst., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BELGIAN-DELTA	Kaifong	Brit.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Hozumi Maru	Jap.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 5th Sept.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Taikuwa Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at D.D.
HAIPHONG via HONGKONG & PAKHOI	Moussang	Brit.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About —
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Aki Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 14th inst., at N.
SANDAKAN	Waikang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at N.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Buyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Amazona	From	Managerie Maritimee	On 10th inst., at D.D.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Gregory Apar	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 18th inst., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Tracia	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Kumsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	Tijmanock	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 19th inst.
KORE	Rusho Maru	Jap.	Oakaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th inst., at N.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & DALNY	Tycoonard	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 8th inst.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Foosling	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Sept.
BATAVIA	Huiching	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	About 11th inst.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Huiboog	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at N.
BANGKOK	Loongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 5 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOY & FOCHOW	Bearpot	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 11th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	Kuichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.				
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN				

